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THANKS to Republican insistency and votes in Congress in 1880-84, the United States had a navy in the grand review which was a credit to the American people. THE celebration of General Grant's

birthday in different parts of the country shows that the services and the patriotism of that sturdy American are yot held in high esteem. THAT was a fine sight in New York,

yesterday, when the sailors and marines of seven different nationalities, in full paraphernalia, marched through the streets of the metropolis. These be great

make arrangements to entertain all the veterans who come, but he has devised a scheme which will be sure to increase the attendance. The encampment is Bure to be a success.

WHEN Secretary Carlisle says that the Sherman silver law will be repealed by the incoming Congress he seems to speak with that confidence of the convincing power of patronage upon the average Democratic Congressman which nothing but absolute experience can inspire.

IT will be far better for street-railway companies and for the public that men other than professional politicians be put in charge of them. For this reason it is hoped that the report that the men who are behind the Citizens' company will select practical street-railway men for managers will prove true.

THERE is reason to fear that the Sentinel's conversion to Mr. Cleveland's and Wall street's opinion regarding the Sherman silver law is not shared by Senator Voornees, chairman of the Senate finance committee. If Mr. Voorhees could be converted the indefinite impenitence of the Sentinel would be of little consequence.

AT the close of Carl Schurz's sevencolumn speech on civil-service reform he remarks, with true mugwump admiration, that Cleveland has the power to strike a decisive blow at the spoils system, "and it would be an offense to doubt that he has the will." Given the power and the will, what can it be that stands in the way?

THE building and loan associations in Ohio have a membership of nearly a quarter of a million and assets aggregating over \$74,000,000. The breaches of trust on the part of the officers have been so infrequent that the people where the associations are located have the fullest confidence in them. If the loans are made with intelligence and the business is transacted with integrity no investment can be safer.

THE Washington Post undertakes to defend Mr. Cleveland's action in sending Blount as "my" special commissioner to Hawaii on the ground that he has precedent on his side. The precedent, it appears, is his own action during his first term in sending a Mr. Sedgwick to Mexico as his secret emissary to obtain information concerning the Cutting episcie, which he was not obtaining to his satisfaction from the accredited representative of this country. This experiment proved to be a disastrous failure, and its repetition proves that Mr. Cleveland is not capable of learning the lessons of experience and "precedent."

Now that people have had time to consider the new street-car franchise in the light of the probable development of cheaper motor power by electricity, the less dazzling is the proposition of the new company to pay a percentage of its gross earnings into the city treasury. People who now discuss the subject, and particularly those who must patronize street railways most, see that a clause which would compel a reduction of fares as new inventions cheapen the operating of street railways would be much more advantageous to the city than the payment of many thousands of dollars into the treasury. The family in the suburbs, whose interests or occupations would cause them to expend \$2 a week at present rates for car fare, would be vastly better off to have the cost of transportation reduced materially from time to time. There is reason to believe that in a few years, at most, street railways will be the most desirable property in the country at half the present charges.

Indianapolis gave a right royal welcome to the old Liberty Bell. The city never saw a more inspiring spectacle than that of its thousands of school children, with shining faces and in holiday garb, carrying flags and flowers, illing the air with their shrill soprano cheers, fairly effervescing with patriotic and in every way express-

ing their intelligent appreciation of the event. From all parts of the city they came, district schools and high schools, white and colored, from smallest children in the primary grades to the nearly grown youths of the high schools, massing upon a common center and filled with a common purpose, waving banners and shouting till the very air seemed charged with patriotism. It was a grand

true republicanism. Nor was it children's day only. The aduit population turned out in large force and by decorations and other ways showed their sympathy with the occasion. The teremonies at the Capitol were simple but impressive. The addresses were entirely appropriate, and that of ex-President Harrison, delivered in his most earnest style, was a masterpiece of patriotic eloquence.

SUNDAY OPENING OF THE WORLD'S FAIR-

The action of the executive committee of the local directors of the world's fair does not settle the question of Sunday opening, but it is a decided step in that direction. The facts, briefly, are these: When Congress made a gift to the fair of \$2,500,000 in souvenir coins it stipulated as a condition of the gift that the fair should be closed on Sundays, and the gift was accepted by the local managers en these terms. Some months later, when Congress was asked for an appropriation of \$570,000 to pay the committees on awards, it declined to make the appropriation, but finally agreed to loan that sum to the managers, reserving as security therefor five hundred and seventy thousand dollars' worth of the souvenir coins. If the managers had accepted this loan they would have become responsible for its return to the treasury. They now claim that the action of Congress withholding \$570,000 of the souvenir coins is a violation of the Sunday-closing contract and releases them from its observance. It must be remembered, however, that they have already received and disposed of a large amount of the souvenir coinsperhaps all butfive hundred and seventy thousand dollars' worth.

In so far as the executive committee Nor only is Chairman Lilly going to | of the local managers are concerned they have decided in favor of Sunday opening, but the national commission is yet to be heard from. As the representatives of the government they may feel called upon to insist on Sunday closing, but it is more likely they will yield to the local managers and let the matter take its course. Thus the action of the executive committee is likely to end in Sunday opening, though not certain to do so.

The Journal is decidedly of the opinion that the fair should be kept open Sundays. It regards the objections to Sunday opening as superficial and not grounded in right principle, and it believes that course will bring far more good than evil. Sunday opening does not mean that the machinery will be running and all the shows in full blast, but that the grounds, buildings, art galleries, government exhibits, school exhibits and the endless variety of interesting and instructive displays shall be open on Sundays to the inspection of visitors who perhaps cannot come on any other day.

No paper money should ever be issued on any security but the credit of the government. No nation can afford to do a pawnbroking business. - Sentinel.

What, back to the old fiat money heresy again? If government can print \$10, \$20 and \$100, on pieces of paper and make them the best money in the world, why talk about gold and silver? The trouble with this theory is that the history of all times proves that no government has ever been so powerful as to float irredeemable paper or other representative-of-value money any length of time without it becoming valueless. A security which cannot be converted and a credit which cannot pay in what the commercial world regards as money is of no use whatever.

THE only danger to equality of gold and silver now lies in the manipulation of the Wall-street people outside of politics. - Sen-

Gold could not be manipulated if it were not worth more in some other market than the United States, and if the balance of trade were not against us, so that it is necessary to send it to Europe to settle the accounts. Besides. the Sentinel should not berate Mr. Cleveland's best friends.

THE man whom the President has appointed postmaster of Brooklyn is a Democrat whom the Harrison postmaster found in office when he assumed its duties and retained because of his qualifications. Subsequently, when the assistant postmaster died, the Republican postmaster advanced this Democratic cashier. Now that the Republican postmaster is dead, Mr. Cleveland has put him at the head of the postoffice.

Petty Tyranny of the School Authorities. Among the crowds that turned out yesterday to celebrate the arrival of the Liberty Beil were three hundred or more publie school teachers who, there is good reason for saying, cherished the secret conviction that their share of the liberty represented by that sacred revolutionary relic was not all it should be. As the Journal pointed out a day or so ago, they objected to having the responsibility for the good behavior and safety of the school children placed upon their shoulders during the hours spent in the crowded streets; they also had decided personal objections, as all refined and sensitive women must have, to taking part in public street parades of any sort. Both of these considerations were trifling, however, compared with the humiliation they felt at being ordered into this service without so much as a "by your leave," and at being compelled to obey an order for whose issuing there was neither legal nor moral right. It is not enough to say, by way of excuse, that it was desirable and a matter of convenience authorities that should turn out, nor that impressive sight of the assembled children was a sufficient answer to objections. Their convenience was not consulted, and all the children old enough to endure the fatigue and discomfort of standing in a crowded line for four or five hours were old enough to take care of themselves. It will not do to assert that the order was not compulsory. Teachers understand that it is expedient to obey

even unreasonable and unjust commands

of the authorities over them, lest disagreeable consequences follow. But, though they did. submissively, obey in this case, they did not do it willingly, as their private utterances on the subject amply prove. They are filled with reverence for the Liberty Bell and all it represents, and for this very reason are disposed to object to an undue restriction of their own liberty of action. They are employed to teach in the public schools, and in pursuing their object lesson of true democracy and legitimate work they have won a distinction for the schools of this city not equaled by any others in the country. It is the tendency to impose upon them by demanding services not "nominated in the bond" against which they protest. A glaring instance of this was in requiring them, last year, to make a house-to-house canvass for the purpose of taking the school census. By way of apology they were told that it was but "once in a lifetime" that they would be called on to do such a thing. Perhaps it is only once in a lifetime that they will be ordered to march through the streets to assist in a spectacular effect, but who knows what will come next year and the year after? Not many months ago a speaker addressing an assemblage of teachers in this city recommended as a very destrable sanitary measure that they should make a careful examination of their pupils' throats each morning. Now comes a woman of Chicago, who says that bathrooms should be attached to the public school houses, and that teachers be required to see that dirty children are made clean. How soon will it be before such duties as these are imposed upon Indianapolis teachers? In the meantime, however, the fact remains that the School Board has no more right to exact extra services from the teachers than has the Mayor to dictate to the mothers of the city how they shall govern their children. If the teachers were in a position to rebel, openly, against petty tyranny, such exactions would not be attempted.

ATTENTION is called to an advertisement for a corn miller who understands the latest processes, and has a little money, to go to Hamburg, Germany, to take charge of a mill just erected, the owner of which has other business. The favor with which corn has of late been received as food in Germany and other European countries bids fair to open extensive markets for the cereal, which may be said to be almost exclusively an American product, making the establishment of mills to meet the increasing demand a lucrative enterprise.

THE new election law in Kansas prohibiting the use of money, whisky or organs in elections is proving a great saving to candidates. The law requires each candidate to file a detailed statement of his expenses with the county clerk within ten days after the election. The Mayor-elect of Topeka certifies that he spent \$14.90 in getting elected, while Mrs. Barnes, of Gneda Springs, the only woman Mayor elected in the State, certifies that she did not spend a

THE Bloomington (Ill.) bar gave a farewell banquet on Thursday night in honor of James S. Ewing, who will leave in a few days to assume his duties as minister to Belgium, at which there were present ninety-nine gentlemen and one lady. The latter was not, as might be supposed, Mrs. Ewing, but was Miss Effie Henderson, Bloomington's only woman lawyer. Thus, little by little, does woman forge her way to the front.

THE Springfield Republican puts thi caption over an editorial review of a speech by the late Carl Schurz: "Mr. Schurz Talks Well on Civil-service Reform." For that matter, so does Mr. Cleveland.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR

But He Wasn't Lost. Wibble-Well, old man, how do you find your Wabble-I ask a policeman

Sterling Patriotism. "Talk about patriots," exclaimed the bund man, "there ain't any of them in it with me Who shows a greater love for his countrymer than I do, I'd like to know?"

Strategy. Minnie-Why, dear, you have misspelled tw or three words in this letter. Mamie-I know I have. I don't want him

think I am too well educated to be "womanly. "What in the world possesses a well-educated

young woman to leave a good home, and clope with the coachman!' "I guess she wants the world to know that the family was able to afford a coachman."

The Grunt of a Pessimist. Oh, bell revered, Thy praises now we sing; But in these days Of modern ways You hardly seem the thing; Of mem'ries full, You have no "pull," Nor have you any "ring."

RAMABAI MEETING.

Discussing the Secular Education of the O pressed Hindu Widows.

There was a meeting of the Ramabai Circle yesterday afternoon which was attend ed by about sixty women, who are interested in this work of promoting secular education among the Hindu widows. Mrs. May Wright Sewall presided, and introduced Mrs. S. M. Stevens, M. D., of Poonah, India, who addressed the audience on the he was shot by a soldier named Boston subject of Ramabai and her work. Mrs. Stevens has visited the school, and spoke from personal experience and knowledge of the institution. There are in India about two and three-quarter millions little widows. The custom is for matches or marriages to be made between the children of families, often by the time the girl is a year old. If it happens that the boy dies that girl is a widow ever after. This is the reason there are so many of that class. They are the least respected members of the family and have to endure hardships and neglect unnamable. To make something for these widows. Pundita Ramabai, herself a widow, though, fortunately, one who has received a fine education, conceived the idea of raising in America and England a school in India for the widows, where they might not only be educated but instructed in many employments to their advantage. As people of this city know, Pundita Ramabai undertook the great labor, and among the places visited was Indianapolis. After many visits to different places in America and Europe. and thousands and thousands of miles of travel, the pundita finally aroused suficient interest, and consequently funds, to establish her school. It is very successful. The widows are taken in and are given a five years' course of instruction. They are cared for, and a home is for them, and they take various occupations. The good accomplished is small compared to the great field, but it is a great deal in advance of any movement for women that has ever been made in that country. The subscriptions asked by Ramabai were for ten years only, as by that time she hopes to make the work permanent and self-supporting. Mrs. Stovens's talk was illustrated with pleasing incidents, and it was very interesting. ollowing Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Sewall made a few remarks relative to Ramabai and her work. The discussion of the subject was quite general. The election resulted in a re-election of president, Mrs. May Wright Sewall; secretary, Mrs. K. L. Dorsey; treasurer, Mrs. John E. Cleland. Mrs. Stevens will go to Kokomo from here.

LINCOLN ASSASSINATION

Monstrous Crime That Plunged a Rejoicing Nation Into the Depths of Grief.

How the News Was Received in Indianapolis with a Resume of the Occurrences in the Enbsequent Forty-Eight Hours.

The Intense and Profound Sorrow of the People and How It Found Expression.

The Funeral of the Martyr President at Wash ington and the Manifestations of Popular Grief Throughout the North.

THE NEWS IN INDIANAPOLIS.

occurrences in Indiana's Capital City on Saturday and Sunday, April 15 and 16, 1865. It is now more than twenty-eight years since Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth. Since that time a new generation has come upon the stage of action and a recital of the incidents connected with that great and important event cannot but be of interest to readers of the Journal, as well as a brief recital of the more important events connected there with enacted in this city from the day of his cowardly murder until his remains were deposited in the vault at Oak Hill Cemetery, at Springfield, Ill.

General Lee surrendered to Grant April 9, 1865. This event was followed in rapid succession by the surrender of all the rebel armies. The entire North was intoxicated with joy. In every city, town, village and neighborhood rejoicing was the rule, and public buildings, churches, business and private houses were made bright with the national colors. Houses were illuminated, bells were rung and salutes fired. Bands of music played, patriotic songs were sung. praise and thanksgiving to God went up from every house of worship and from millions of homes and firesides. No one was more joyous than President Lincoln. The dark clouds had disappeared. On the morning of the 16th of April bis son, Robert T. Lincoln, who was a member of Gen. Grant's staff, arrived at Washing-ton, and while breakfasting with parents, related in detail particulars of the surrender of After breakfast Mr. Lincoln spent an hour with Speaker Schuyler Colfax, then followed a happy meeting and exchange of congratulations with a party of Illinois friends. At 12 o'clock there was a Cabinet meeting, which was attended by General Grant. While waiting for Secretary of War Stanton Mr. Lincoln was observed to look very grave, and said: "Gentlemen something serious is going to happen. had a strange dream, and had a presentiment such as I have had several times before, and always just before some important event." But he added abruptly as Mr. Stanton came in, "let us proceed to

After the Cabinet meeting he went to drive with Mrs. Lincoln. During the drive, "Mary," said he, "we have had a hard time of it since we came to Washington, but the war is over, and, with God's blessing, we may hope for four years of peace and happiness he was just entering upon his second termi, and then we will go back to llimois and pass the rest of our lives in quiet. We have laid by some money, and during the present term we will try to save more, but shall not have enough to support us. I will open a law office at Springfield or Chicago and earn at least enough to give us a livelihood.

During their drive he talked constantly of his old home at Springfield, his old friends, early trials and adventures when riding the circuit. The tension under which he had for so long been kept was relaxed and he was like a boy out of school In the evening he had another interview with Speaker Colfax and George Ashman of Massachusetts. It had been announced that General Grant would attend Ford's Theater that night with the President. but Grant was compelled to return to his family, who were in New Jersey. Mr. Lincoln was reluctant to go, but was per sunded to attend, that the people might not be disappointed. He invited Speaker Colfax to accompany them, but he declined because of another engagement, and Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Harris, daughter of Senator Ira Harris, of New York, and Major Rathbone drove to the theater, reaching there about 9 o'clock. The box was handsomely festooned with the national colors, and the party were generously received by the large audience as they entered. The play was "Our American Cousin," and Laura Keen was the star. An hour later John Wilkes Booth, an actor who was thoroughly tamiliar with the theater, entered the President's box unnoticed, when a pistol and a man, holding and a man, holding a dagger dripping with blood, leaped from the box to the stage, exclaiming, "Sic semper tyrannis; the South is avenged!" In the descent Booth's shoe caught in the flag. ly half way across the stage. By this en tanglement his descent was deflected causing him to strike the stage obliquely and to partially fall, thus tracturing the fibula of his left leg, on account of which injury his flight was impeded and his per-The audience and actors, startled and

manent escape made impossible. stupefied with horror, were unable to move for several seconds, and Booth escaped through the rear stage door to an alley where his horse was held in waiting by one of his fellow conspirators. The assassin's ball penetrated the President's brain and he fell forward unconscious and mortally wounded. He was removed to a residence on the opposite side of the street, and died at 7:22 o'clock the next morning. The agony of that night to Mrs. Lincoln will never be known, and the manly effort of the son, Robert, to control his own suffering and soothe his mother, will never be forgotten by those who remained at the bedside during those memorable hours. The assassin was pursued, overtaken and

on the 21st of April, refusing to surrender. Corbett.

THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. At that time it was the custom of the Secretary of War to announce officially important news to the country through telegrams addressed to Maj. Gen. John A. Dix, then in command of the District of New York, and this sad event was announced as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, April 15, 1865-1:30 A. M.

To Major General Dix: This evening, about 9:30, at Ford's Theater. the President, with Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Harris and Major Rathbone, was shot by an assassin who suddenly entered the box and approache behind the President. The assassin then leane upon the stage, brandishing a large dagger and made his escape in the rear of the theater. The pistol shot entered the back of the President's head and penetrated nearly through. The wound is mortal. The President has been insensible ever since it was inflicted, and is now about dving. About the same hour an assassin entered the aparments of Mr. Seward, under pretense having a prescription, and forced his way to the sick chamber, where he inflicted two or three stabs on the throat and two on the face. It is hoped the wounds may not prove fatal. The noise alarmed Mr. Fred Seward, who was in an dioining room, when he hastened to the door of his father's room, where he met the assassin who here inflicted upon him one or more dangerous wounds. The recovery of Fred Seward is doubtful. It is not probable the President will live through the night. General Grant and wife were advertised to be

at the theater this evening, but he started t Burlington to-night at 6 o'clock. At a Cabinet meeting at which General Grant was present the subject of the state of the country and the prospect of a speedy peace was disc President was very cheerful and hopeful, and spoke very kindly of General Lee and others of the Confederacy, and of the establishment of government in Virginia. All the members of the Cabinet except Mr

eward are now in attendance upon the Presi I have seen Mr. Seward, but he and Fred are E. M. STANTON. both unconscious. Secretary of War. Several of the accomplices of Booth, including Mrs. Surratt, were arrested and

tried by a military commission, among

whose members were Ger. Lewis Wallace and Gen. R. S. Foster, Indiana officers of high rank, and Gen. James A. Ekin, who was regarded as an Indianian by reason-of his long and efficient services in this State. The terrible intelligence of President Lincoln's death was carried to every part of the Republic by telegraph on the morning of April 15. Coming, as it did, in the midst of universal rejoicing over the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee, no language can adequately express the horror and grief of the people. A whole Nation shouting for joy was in a moment struck dumb with horror, and the next bathed in tears. The news reached this city near 2 o'clock A. M., when messengers were sent to Governor Morton and a number of prominent citizens, who soon reported at the Journal office. By daylight there were not less than fifteen hundred persons around the office waiting for the details. The people were appalled, and by common impulse business was suspended. The stores and factories that were opened at the usual hour were closed by 8 o'clock, except the dry-goods stores, which kept one door open to supply people with mourning goods. Gloom and grief were on every face. The national flags that had been everywhere floating in triumph over nearly every roof, public building and spire were immediately lowered to half mast. The people proceeded to drape their houses in mourning and before night nearly every house. from the millionaire's mansion to the humblest cottages of the poor, was shrouded

in black.

PREPARING FOR ACTIOT. Governor Morton, on his arrival at the Journal office, held a consultation with a few friends, and at their request he issued a call for a public meeting of the residents of Indianapolis, to be held in the State house square at 12 o'clock on that day "to give expression to their sentiments over this great national calamity." The entire population seemed to be laboring under a personal grief that was greater and more profound than any they had ever known-a sadness not unmixed with terror, and which divided its influence with righteons indignation and stern resolve. Groups of auxious men collected on the street corners and communicated with each other concerning the startling intelligence and consequences likely to result from the removal of the chief magistrate when at the zenith of his usefulness. All conceded the greatness of his intellect, the kindness of his heart, his honesty of purpose and his wonderful foresight. That he should be shot down like a dog in a theater, surrounded by an immense crowd of devoted admirers, by a cowardly assassin; that his chief counselor already stabbed as he lay helpless by an accomplice of the President's murderer, and the two attendants at his bedside stricken down by the same hand that pointed the steel at the premier's throat; the unspeakable atrocity of the deed was difficult of realization, and men looked in each other's countenances with a wonderful sort of horror which would have been glad of any excuse for incredulity.

Before noon an immense crowd had assembled around the stand in the Statehouse square, from which Governor Morton had been in the habit of addressing the departing and returning Indiana regiments. It had been decorated with the national colors and draped in black, the effect being heightened by namerous battletorn regimental flags tied with crape The Fifteenth and Seventeenth Regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps, the Forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers and other troops were marched into the grounds to the music of a funeral dirge, with muffled drums and arms reversed and were formed around the vast crowd. That grand old patriot and honored citizen James Blake, was called upon to preside He made a brief statement as to the purpose for which they had been called together. Chaplain Lozier gave out the 1086th hymn, from the Methodist collec-

tion, Viz.: Servant of Ged, well done, Thy glorious warfare's past. This was sung by a large portion of the audience of not less than fifteen thousand persons, not one-third of whom could get within hearing distance of the stand The Rev. O. A. Burgess, of the Christian Church, delivered an eloquent and impressive prayer. Governor Morton was the first speaker, and said there were times when the heart was too full of grief or sorrow to give expression to its feelings. It was so with him, when he heard of the capture of Richmond and the surrender of Lee. It was doubly so now, under the sad intelligence he had just received. Words were inadequate, empty, commonplace, and not competent to give expression to our sadness. In the lapse of centuries such men as Lincoln are produced, but they are few and far between. Of humble origin, he had risen, unaided by a rentitions circumstances, by the mere force of his great intellect and will, until he had become the idol of a great Nation. No man since Washington has been so revered. As Washington was the father, so was Abraham Lincoln the savior of his country. The Governor's eulogy of the martyred President was eloquent and full of feeling In corclusion he said: "Mr. Lincoln f gone, but the government still lives, another will take his place, and if he is stricken down still another. If assassins were to strike the President, Vice President and all the members of the Cabinet the government would still live. I saw Lincoln but a few days ago, looking worn and weary, but cheerful, as he always was, that the end was in view, when we would enjoy an honorable peace, with a country not only united, but free."

The Governor then read a resolution deciaring that in the death of the beloved President one of the great and good men of the world had failen and the Nation was called upon to ton; tendering the sympathy of the people assembled to the family, devoutly praying the Father of all mercies to spare the life of Secretary Seward, expressing confidence that divine Providence would save the life of the Nation, expressing confidence in the patriotism and integrity of Andrew Johnson, and pledging him the same cordial and generous support accorded to his late lamented predecessor.

Speeches were also made by ex-Senator and Governor Joseph A. Wright, Senator l'homas A. Hendricks, Joseph E. McDonald Col. A. J. Warner, Lieut. Gov. Conrac Baker, Chaplain Lozier, Rev. O. A. Burgess, Gen. H. B. Carrington, E. W. Kimball and Maj. Jonathan W. Gordon.

HOW HENDRICKS WAS RECEIVED. When Senator Hendricks came forward to speak there was a loud murmur of dissatisfaction from all parts of the large assemblage, but Governor Morton stepped to the front and urged the crowd to be still, and Senator Hendricks was permitted to proceed. He said he had never been called upon to speak on so sad an occasion; he had never experienced so great shock as that occasioned by the assassination of the President. He would have thought the high position he occupied. as well as the noble qualities of heart conceded to him on all hands, would have shielded him from the assassin's stroke. He had frequently asked the interference of the President in behalf of the misguided as well as the guilty, and never knew him to refuse an act of kindness which did not conflict with his sense of duty. His kind-ness had endeared him to all. "Ten years ago," said the speaker, "I sat side by side with Andrew Johnson in Congress. I then knew him he was worthy gentleman and a man of high ability. I will give his administration an earnest support in all matters that do not interfere with my conscience.' At this point the crowd became excited and men shouted: "Hang him! He is a traitor and shall not speak!" "Get a rope!" Down with him!" "He was no friend of Lincoln or the war!" "This is no place for copperheads or crocodile tears!"

liere the entire multitude commenced to move forward in a body, like a wave of the ocean. The excitement was intense. The prominent men on the speakers' stand sprang to their feet, and presiding officer lake, Governor Morton and ex-Senator Joseph A. Wright came to the front and appealed to the crowd to be quiet. Finally order was partially restored, and Governor Morton said: "Mr. Hendricks is a Senator from this State, and is here by invitation and I beg that you will hear him through. Ex-Senator Wright also appealed to the crowd to remain quiet. The cries and onfusion continued for fifteen minutes but when quiet was partially restored Mr. Hendricks proceeded, but the reporters failed to report the last sentences he uttered, which were few.

Hon, Joseph E. McDonald followed Senator Hendricks, and was received with oud applause. He feelingly alluded to the national calamity that had befallen, and said if there was a single man who did not

deserve to live in our midst. If this terrible event would have the effect of uniting public sentiment, then it might become a blessing which would, to some extent, be a compensation for our loss. He gracefully alluded to the gubernatorial contest of the previous fall, and said he had cheerfully bowed to the voice of the people, which pronounced in favor of his opponent, Governor Morton. He had always said there was no personal difference between himself and the Governor, and he trusted that henceforth there would be no political differences between them. Here he took Governor Morton by the hand and shook it heartily amidst the cheers of the crowd. The remarks of the other speakers were well received and were full of interest and deep feeling. Lieut. Gov. Conrad Baker and Gen. H. B. Carrington were overcome with emotion and tears, and were abie to speak but a few words, which caused a majority of the large audience to shed tears as well.

After singing two hymns Elder Burgess pronounced a benediction and the crowd solemply and sadly dispersed. There was no business going on and the theaters were

As an instance of the bitter and intense

feeling that prevailed in this city at that

time two illustrations may be mentioned.

After the meeting adjourned, a well-known Presby terian eldermet his pastor, then one of the most prominent, exemplary and devout pastors in the city. He was gesticulating in the wildest manner and laboring under a high state of mental excitement. The elder said: "Why, Doctor, what is the matter?" He replied: "I have just come from the meeting in the Statehouse square, held to give expression to our sorrow over the assassination of President Lincoln, where Senator Hendricks attempted to speak. The crowd objected, because they all knew he never was the friend of that great man, and did nothing to sustain him during the late war, but, so far as his influence went, it was to embarrass the resident in his efforts to suppress the rebellion. What he said of Lincoln was all well enough, but the crowd were in no humor to hear any remarks from him under the circumstances, and finally, when he attempted to qualify his promises of support to Andrew Johnson, Lincoln's successor, the crowd broke out, and wanted to hang him. Morton came forward, and, with others, succeeded in staying the storm, but I did not like it. I honor Governor Morton, and am willing to consent to almost anything he wants done, but that was going too far; it was asking too much." He was all the while swaying his arms about, as if he desired to take the Senator from the stand himself. The other instance was when Governor Morton's private secretary was standing on the front steps of the Statehouse watching the excitement. Almost the encupied by women beyond the middle age, who were the wives and mothers of soldiers. They were greatly excited and were screaming as loudly as their voices would permit: "Hang him!" "He shan't speak

etc. The Governor's secretary. thinking the women knew him to be a member of the Governor's staff, approached them and in an authoritative tone reuested them to be quiet, saying: "Senator Hendricks is here by Governor Morton's invitation," etc. The women turned upon the secretary and surrounded him, making motions as if they intended to pull every hair from his head, and, with vengeance depicted in their eyes said: "Get away from here, you dirty copperhead. We know what we are about. We will scratch your eyes out, you rebel." "You never lost a son in the army," etc. The secretary beat a hasty retreat and left the women alone, glad to save his eyes and hair. A MEMORABLE SUNDAY. The following day, Sunday, April 16, was

a memorable day throughout the Nation. Notwithstanding the sun came out with increased brightness and nature s emed to have thrown off the hue of melancholy that it had worn on Saturday, Sunday was a peculiarly sad day. The symbols of bereavement had increased, and churches were everywhere appropriately draped and filled with people. The pealed mournfully, and sullen roar of the artillery, rose at intervals during the day, added to the peculiar effect of the sad occasion. During the afternoon a general meeting was held at Wesley Chapel (now the old Sentinel Building, southwest corner of the Circle and Meridian), every foot of space being occupied and hundreds being unable to gain admittance. The exercises ncluded addresses and appropriate religious demonstrations, with music. Addresses were delivered by Judge David Mc-Donald, ex-Governor and Senator Joseph A. Wright, Col. John W. Ray and Professor Hoss. The meeting also passed a series of resolutions that were full of loyalty, patriotism and contempt for traitors and treason. The concluding resolution was: That, trusting, as we ever have, in the guidance of divine Providence and the patriotism, virtue and intelligence of the people, we do solemnly, before God and good men, repledge ourselves that the Republic shall live and treason die.

Indianapolis had no Snuday newspaper at that time, and the Journal issued an extra containing the news of the manner in which the sad intelligence had been received throughout the country, the swearng in of Vice President Johnson, etc. So great was the demand for these extras that he press was kept running until 1 o'clock President Lincoln had assued a proclama-

ing, and Governor Morton, following his example, urged the people to assemble in the churches on that day to return thanks to Almighty God for His great blessings in giving us victory and the assurance of a speedy return to a permanent peace in the reunion and establishment of the Nation. A public meeting was called and arrangements were made for religious services in the morning, and a grand parade in the afternoon of the 20th, and a public meeting in the Governor's Circle after the parade. All the benevolent orders, civic and military organizations, fire department, etc., decided to participate. Gen. T. A. Morris was selected as grand marshal, with a large number of assistants. In the meantime, the funeral of the dead President having been set for April 19, Governor Morton changed his proclamation for April 20 from one of thanksgiving and rejoicing to one of humiliation and prayer, and designated April 19, which was faithfully carried out, and on that day, while the obsequies were in progress at Washington, the day in this city was observed in like manner. The morning was devoted to religious service and the afternoon to a funeral procession, which was participated in br almost the entire populain mourning. Appropriate services were held in all the churches during the morning, and at 1:30 o'clock a procession one or two miles in length, with Gen. Thomas A. Morris as head marshal, with a large staff of assistants, took up its solemn march. The procession was composed of the Fifth and Seventeenth Regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps, the Forty-third Indiana Volunteers, Colonel W. E. McLean, and the Governor's Guard, the Masonic Order, Odd Fellows, Union League, Turners, trade unions, fire department, Jewish societies, gardeners. florists, etc., etc. The military were under command of Col. A. A. Stevens, commander of Camp Morton, a military prison in which there were confined some four thousand prisopers of war. The military marched in column by companies, with reversed arms, to the wailing notes of mourning music from numerous brass and martial bands. The number in the ranks was out of all proportion to the number of spectators on the streets. The entire route from the Statehouse square on Washington to East street, north on East to Ohio, thence west on Obio to Meridian, thence to the Governor's Circle-now Monument Placethe "Circle," as well as the yards, windows and housetops, were crowded with people, surpassing anything ever before witnessed in this city, and thousands were unable to get near enough to the various stands erected for the speakers, to hear. Among the speakers were Gen. A. P Hovey, military commander of this dis-trict; Gen. John L. Mansfeld, the German patriot and a member of Governor Morton's military staff; Col. W. E. McLean, Gen. John Coburn, Col. A. J. Warner, of the Veteran Reserve Corps; Mayor John Caven, Chaplain Lozier, Eben W. Kimball, and Rev. O. A. Burgess. Adolph Seidensticker delivered an address in German to the people of that nationality. The meeting continued until late in the afternoon. All

AT WASHINGTON. The Funeral at the Capital and Observances

like stillness prevailed.

business was suspended and a Sabbath-

at Other Important Cities. Governor Morton, with a party of friends, sincerely mourn with us, that man did not | was in Washington, and was present at the

President's funeral at the White House, and when it was determined that the funeral cortege would pass through the city, he telegraphed Lieutenant Governor Baker, suggesting that preparations be made to receive the body on the morning of April 30, the casket to lie in state at the Statebouse during that day and until midnight, and that the arrangements be of such a nature as would be appropriate on

Never before did Washington present scene so mournfully grand as that of April 1865, and never before had a great nation offered such a heartfelt tribute to the memory of a deceased ruler as that paid to the mortal remains of A braham Lincoln on that day. The vicinity of the White House was crowded at an early hour by all classes and colors, though the procession did not start until 2 o'clock P. M. The colored people were first on the ground and pre-empted the sidewalk in front of the executive mansion on Pennsylvania avenue. Long before 12 noon, the hour appointed for the tuneral, the street was jammed, and the horse cars were compelled to stop running, being unable to pass through the crowd. Streets on either side of the White House were filled with delegations from the various States. There were delegations from Philadelphia over one thousand strong, including Masons and Odd Fellows, waiting to take their places in the procession. Within the executive mansion a death-

like stillness prevailed, and the great crowd that filled its large rooms and corridors for hours scarcely stirred. The Green and Blue rooms were used by the delega-tions. The immense East Room was hung with black, shrouding even the great glass chandeliers, covering all the large mirrors, draping every pilaster and darkening every window. In the center stood an imposing catafalque, on which the coffin was placed. surrounded with plants, crosses and anchors made of rare and beautiful flowers, completely hiding the casket. Nearest and facing it, stood Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, ex-Vice President Hamlin, with Andrew Johnson and his Cabinet at his side. In their rear stood the mem-bers of the Senate and House of Representatives. On the right of the Chief Justice stood the diplomatic corps in full dress, wearing all their brilliant decorations. Next were prominent officials. At the head of the coffin stood a number of ciergymen and the physicians to the late President. Behind them was the guard of honor, together with a large number of prominent military and naval officers in full uniform, foremost among whom were Lientenant General U. S. Grant and Vice Admiral D. G. Farragut. Near the foot of the coffin chairs were arranged, covered with black, for the members of the family. Just before the ceremonies began Capt. Robert T. Lincoln intered, accompanied by Private Secreta ries Nicolay and Hay. Mrs. Lincoln, with her younger son, preferred to mourn in private. Behind the family stood the dele-gations from the States of Kentucky and Illinois as chief mourners, as well as the Governors of a number of Northern States, which included Brough, of Ohio; Morton, of Indiana; Oglesby, of Illinois; Stone, o lows, and others.

A few minutes after 12 o'clock the voice of the Rev. Dr. Hall, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, broke the hush, intoning the solemn service of the dead according to the liturgy of the Episcopal Church. Bishop Simpson followed with a lengthy prayer, and the Rev. Dr. Gurley (formerly pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, e this city), the President's pastor, delivere the funeral sermon, which occupied three quarters of an honr. The ceremonies were concluded by a prayer from Rev. Dr. H. Gray, paster of the East-street Baptist A GREAT PROCESSION.

The procession started on its solemn march at ten minutes past 2 o'clock, amid the booming of heavy artillery mounted on the forts surrounding Washington, and the tolling of all the bells in the city. It was over two miles in length, and it occupied over one hour and forty-five minutes in passing a given point. The column was headed by the Twenty-second Regiment United States colored troops, who marched with reversed arms. Next came Colonel Yeaton's colored troops, a squadron of cavalry, two regiments of the Invalid Corps, with their band; officers of the army and navy, among whom were Admirals Porter, Goldsborough and Dupont; Commodore Bell, officers of the Marine Corps, followed by marines and a battery of light artiflery, with guns draped in deep mourning, a regiment of cavalry, the clergy, generals of the army on duty in Washington, with their staffs; Surgeon-general of the United States and the physicians of the deceased: Governors of States: then came the funeral car, drawn by six gray horses, succeeded by the pallbearers and flanked on either side and in the rear by detachments of thirteen men from the invalid Corps. Among the pallbearers were Governor Yates of Illinois. Speaker Colfax of Indiana, Generals Grant and Halleck, Admiral Farragut, ex-Secretary of the Interior O. H. Browning. Thomas Corwin and Simon Cameron, Next came the family carriage of the deceased followed by the relatives and the delegates from Kentucky and Illinois as mourners. Andrew Johnson rode in a closed carriage, escorted on the right by General Augur and on the left by General Slough, followed by the Cabinet, the dipomatic and marine corps, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, members of the tion, before his death, recommending that Senate and House of Representatives, as-April 20 be devoted to a day of thankegivsistant secretaries of the various departments, delegations from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and other cities. General Butler marched at the head of the Boston delegation. Then followed the officers and members of the Sanitary and Christian commissions, municipal authorities, etc. The streets between the White House and the Capitol were filled with an immense multitude. Every window, housetop and inch of ground or tree where a human being could stand or rest was occupied, The remains were deposited in the immensi rotunds of the Capitol, where the funeral services were completed and the mourners dismissed. The body lay in state there, in charge of the Hinnois delegation, until Saturday morning, April 21, during which time it was viewed by many thousand

Conspicuous among the large crowd that assembled in front of the White House was a procession of colored women, who marched by twos. In front were over two hundred of their number on crutches, their heads white with the frosts of age, and dressed in garments exhibiting all the bues of the rambow. Some had handsomely trimmed bonnets and a few who had none covered their heads with handkerchiefs They were followed by a throng of colored urchins. Four years before that time a procession of that description could not have passed unmolested along the streets of the national capital no more than it could have passed over the long bridge between Virginia and the District of Columbia without passes from their slave-driving masters.

GRIEF IN THE CITIES. On Saturday, April 21, the train that bore the remains of Abraham Lincoln started west via Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Buttalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Chicago, and reached its destination, Springfield, Ill., on the 4th of May. Mrs. Lincoln and her two sons did not accompany the funeral train. but remained in Washington until the 2d of May, when they went direct to Springfield in time for the final obsequies. The train arrived at Baltimore at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 21st, and was received by solemn music by bands, singing societies and the tiring of minute guns. The station and all the buildings that could be seen were draped in the sable habiliments of woe. The crowd was immense. The cortege was eceived with great solemnity and houors by Maj. Gen. Lewis Wallace and staff. aided by Governor Bradford and staff the Mayor, and a large number of Union soldiers under the command of Gen Dan Macauley, then in command at Fort dellenry. The procession marched to the Exchange, where the remains lay in state until 2:30 in the afternoon, when the casket was again conveyed to the station and started for Harrisburg, where the train remained several hours, and where honors similar to those paid at Baltimore were shown. The train arrived at Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M. on the 22d, and the Presdent's body lay in state at Independence fiall during that night and the next day, during which time all business was suspended, minute guns were fired, and the city bells were tolled. Many thousands of persons were able to view the remains, the crowd moving steadily by the coffin during the entire night and day. The train left Philadelphia at midnight on the 24th, and arrived at Jersey City. at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 25th, where it was received by Chauncey Depew, then Secretary of the State of New York, on behalf of the State